

## Breeding Programme for the Rhineland Riding Horse in the Hannoveraner Verband

Version as of January 12, 2024

### 1. Information concerning the Indigenous Studbook

- 1.1. As a result of the merger of Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch e.V. (Department of Riding Horses) with the Hannoveraner Verband e.V., the Hannoveraner Verband e.V. takes over and continues the Studbook on the origin of the breed Rheinisches Reitpferd in accordance with the requirements of the EU and the German Animal Breeding Law. The Rhineland Riding Horse is mainly bred in the Rhineland breeding area. The principles for breeding the Rhineland Riding Horse are published on the homepage of the Hannoveraner Verband, they are binding for branch Studbooks. Branch Studbooks will be informed about changes of the principles in time.
- 1.2. The breeding program is published on the website of the Verband. Changes of the breeding program will be published in the magazine "DER HANNOVERANER" as well as on the website of the Verband according to A.13 of the statutes.

### 2. Geographical Territory

The geographical territory in which the breeding society implements the Breeding Program, in addition to Germany, also includes:

EU member states: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Signatory states: Norway, Switzerland

Non-EU countries: Russia, Canada, South Africa, Ukraine

### 3. Scale of the Breeding Population

The scale of the population amounts to (valid Nov. 27, 2020):

Mares: 618

Stallions: 8

### 4. Breeding Aim

The basic breeding aim is defined as follows:

Goal is to breed noble, big-framed and healthy, fertile horses with a perfect conformation and powerful, ground-covering and elastic movement that are suitable for all equestrian purposes when it comes to temperament, character and rideability.

The breeding program of the Association includes all measures that are appropriate in order to improve the breed when it comes to the general breeding aim. This particularly includes the topics of breeding method, judgement of conformation, performance tests, breeding value estimation as well as measures of selection based on these. Besides the results of own breed evaluations, results of other breeding associations or official results may also be considered.

### 5. Qualities and Main Features

5.1. **Breed:** Rhineland Riding Horse

5.2. **Origin:** Rhineland (North Rhine-Westphalia), Germany

5.3. **Height:** at least 158 cm

5.4. **Colours:** all colors

5.5. **External Appearance**

#### **Type**

*Desired:* The goal is to breed a noble, big-framed and harmonious riding horse, featuring a dry and expressive head with big eyes, well-shaped muscles and correct, clear limbs. Breeding stallions and mares are meant to show clear gender features.

*Not desired* are a rough, crude and inharmonious conformation including course head, an unclear shape, unclear joints and – with breeding animals – missing gender features.

#### **Body shape**

*Desired* is a harmonious conformation, suitable for all kinds of equestrian disciplines. This includes: a neck of medium length, tapering to the head, wide open throat latch, a big, gently sloping shoulder, long and pronounced withers reaching into the back, deep chest, a long, well-muscled, slightly angled croup, a harmonious body, divided evenly into three parts: forehand, middle section and hindquarters.

Further desired are an appropriate and dry foundation with correct, big joints, medium-long pasterns and well-shaped hooves to expect longevity. Also, a correct limb position, when viewed from behind, straight forelegs seen from the side view and hocks with an joint angle of 140°, as well as a straight toe axis with an angle of approx. 45° and 50° to the ground.

*Not desired* is an inharmonious conformation, particularly a short, heavy or deep neck, a small, steep shoulder, a short or insufficiently pronounced wrist, a short or too long back, a tight or swollen kidney area, a short or straight croup with a high-set tail, a narrow chest and ragged flanks with short back ribs as well as incorrect limbs; this includes: small, narrow or restricted joints, weak cannon bones and short, upright or too long soft pasterns as well as too small hooves, particularly with inward pointing heels.

Further not desired are the following limb positions: toes out, toes in, wide, narrow, calf-kneed, upright or sickle-shaped, cow-hocked or bow-legged limb positions.

## Movement

### Basic gaits:

*Desired* are eager and ground covering, free movements, always maintaining the rhythm (4-beat walk, 2-beat trot, 3-beat canter). The walk should be supple and energetic with clear up and down of feet. The trot and canter should be elastic, powerful, light-footed and with a natural cadence and balance with a clear suspension phase. Impulsion should be developed from an actively working, clearly stepping hindend and be transferred over a supple swinging back to the forehand with an unrestricted shoulder. Some "knee action" is desired.

*Not desired* are particularly short, flat, inelastic and restricted movements with a stiff back as well as sluggish or arrhythmic movement or falling on the forehand; waving and swaying or obvious paddling, twisting, base narrow, pigeon-toed, base wide or toed out movement.

### Show jumping

*Desired* are skilful jumping capabilities of scope and potential, revealing composure and intelligence. Obviously accepting weight when approaching the jumps, quick take-offs, quick and pronounced bending of limbs (if possible horizontal position of lower arm over the fence), an arched back with pronounced withers and downward sloping neck while slightly opening hind legs (bascule) is desired. The fluency of movement and the rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

*Not desired* is an uncontrolled or hesitant jumping style with hanging legs, high head over the obstacle, combined with a hollow back whilst losing rhythm of movement and canter.

### Inner qualities / performance capabilities / health

*Desired* is an uncomplicated, easy to handle, but at the same time willingly working and reliable horse with strong nerves, creating an alert, intelligent impression with its appearance and behavior revealing a relaxed, well-balanced temperament.

*Not desired* are horses that are difficult to handle, nervous or violent.

*Desired* is an easy to ride, willingly working horse with an all-round potential, suitable for all kinds and levels of equestrian disciplines and tournaments, particularly for dressage, show jumping and eventing.

*Desired* are moreover sound health, excellent physical and mental strength, natural fertility and the lack of genetic faults.

## 6. Selection Criteria

6.1. For entry in the Studbooks (except Annex and Foal Book) the following external appearance criteria will be evaluated under particular consideration of the sequence of movement (performance test external appearance). For the assignment of the horses to the evaluation schemes, results of the breeding value estimation, the own performance and wishes of the owner are considered.

External appearance, sequence of movement and jumping talent are evaluated as follows:

- |    |                                    |     |                 |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| a) | Breed and sex type                 | b1) | Head            |
| b) | Quality of the conformation        | b2) | Neck            |
| c) | Correctness of the gaits           | b3) | Saddle position |
| d) | Impulsion and elasticity (trot)    | b4) | Frame           |
| e) | Canter                             | b5) | Forelegs        |
| f) | Walk                               | b6) | Hind legs       |
| g) | Free jumping                       |     |                 |
| h) | Overall impression and development |     |                 |
| i) | Overall evaluation                 |     |                 |

### Concerning a) to h):

Evaluation of criteria a) to h) is carried out pursuant to the instructions stipulated in 5. The evaluation of the partial criteria is conducted using the system of full grades, in accordance with the system stipulated in the Statutes under B.15 (Fundamental Provisions concerning the Evaluation of Breeding Horses).

### Concerning b): Quality of the Conformation:

The mark awarded for quality of conformation comprises the combined evaluation of features b1) to b6), nevertheless it must not necessarily represent the arithmetical average of the above.

### Concerning e) Canter and g) Free Jumping:

The canter when running free and the jumping talent perceived in free jumping can be assessed additionally as a single criterion in determining the overall evaluation.

### Concerning h): Overall Impression and Development:

Development according to age including the size, the overall impression of harmony, the tail carriage and inner qualities are to be evaluated (see 5.7).

### Concerning i): Overall Evaluation:

The overall evaluation comprises the combined evaluation of the scores a – d, f and h in the case of mares in terms of full scores, as well as additionally e) and g) in the case of stallions scores with one decimal place.

For the mares' entry the canter and jumping talent are not evaluated. In the mare performance test, the assessment of free jumping for dressage mares is voluntary. Dressage stallions are not assessed for jumping performance.

If there is no free jumping performance, no score will be awarded and the jumping ability will not be taken into account when determining the overall score.

Upon application, mares can also be registered with the help of suitable video recordings. In this case, the mare will only be entered in a section of the studbook with the award of an overall score.

The evaluation of the external appearance, the movements and the jumping ability of the jumping horse is also done according to the following scheme:

- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Breed and sex type                 | b1) Head                 |
| b) Basic quality                      | b2) Neck                 |
| c) Confirmation                       | b3) Saddle position      |
| d) Canter                             | b4) Frame                |
| e) Jumping style                      | b5) Trot                 |
| f) Jumping ability                    | b6) Walk                 |
| g) Jumping intelligence               | c1) Forelimbs            |
| h) Overall impression and perspective | c2) Hind limbs           |
| i) Overall evaluation                 | c3) Correctness of gaits |

#### Concerning a) to h):

The assessment of characteristics a) to h) is carried out according to the contents described under point 5. The evaluation of the sub-criteria is carried out in whole scores according to the system explained in the statutes under point B.15 (Basic provision for the evaluation of breeding horses).

#### Concerning b) Basic quality:

The mark Basic Quality represents a summarized evaluation of the characteristics b1) to b6), but need not be the arithmetic mean of these.

#### Concerning c) Confirmation

To give the Confirmation the necessary importance, the lowest score from c1 to c3 is shown as the score for the Confirmation.

#### Concerning h) Overall impression and perspective:

The overall impression, including size, overall harmony, tail carriage and inner qualities (see point 5.7) as well as the perspective as a jumping horse are evaluated.

#### Concerning i) Overall evaluation:

The overall score is the arithmetic mean of the scores a - h.

In the case of five-year-old and older stallions, the evaluation in free running and free jumping is waived. For jumping stallions, the evaluation of jumping is made under the rider.

### Health

Health features are considered in the case of stallions within the scope of the licensing and in the case of mares in awarding the title of Hannoveraner Premium Mare.

Health data bases provide the basis for breeding programs, focused on health. Data of vets are considered as primary sources of information, health-related data from other sources are meant to provide additional information. Disease diagnosis and specific findings represent the main analysis basis. Based on a pool of health data, the Hannoveraner Verband e.V. is able to include the criteria complex "health" in its breeding program, based on long-term scientific methods.

In performance tests under the rider the rideability will be taken into consideration as a selection criteria according to 5.8.

Inner qualities and innate disposition regarding performance will be recorded using the linear description of the criteria of rideability and jumping talent in the mare performance test and the overall impression in the Mares' Book registration, and will be taken into consideration when awarding scores for these criteria.

## 7. Breeding method

7.1. The breeding goal is pursued with the breeding method pure breeding. The selection for pure breeding performance is carried out in an open breeding population, i.e. the aim is to take in stallions and mares from other populations to improve the breed.

7.2. Within the scope of the Breeding Program, additional stallions and mares of the following breeds are used if they fulfil the stipulations pertaining to pedigree and/or performance of entry in Stallions' Book I, Ibo der II or Main Mares' Book or Mares' Book:

### Breed Group I

- AES Riding Horse
- American Warmblood
- Argentinian Riding Horse
- Australian Warmblood
- Austrian Warmblood
- Belgian Sport Horse (sBs)

Belgian Warmblood  
Brazilian Riding Horse  
British Warmblood  
Bulgarian Warmblood  
Canadian Sport Horse  
Canadian Warmblood  
Chilean Warmblood  
Croatian Warmblood  
Czech Warmblood  
Danish Warmblood  
Dutch Warmblood (KWPN) dressage and jumping type,  
Estonian Warmblood  
Finnish Warmblood  
German Refined Horse  
German Sports Horse (Württemberg, Bavarian Warmblood, Brandenburger Warmblood, Sachsen-Anhaltiner Warmblood, Thüringer Warmblood, Saxonian Warmblood, Zweibrücker Riding Horse)  
Hanoveraner (including the daughter societies American Hanoverian Society, Hanoverian Horse Society of Australia, The British Hanoverian Horse Society, Hanoverian Society of New Zealand)  
Hessen Warmblood  
Holsteiner  
Hungarian Warmblood  
Irish Sport Horse  
Italian Warmblood  
Latvian Warmblood  
Lithuanian Warmblood  
Luxembourg Riding Horse  
Mecklenburger  
Mexican Riding Horse  
New Zealand Warmblood  
NRPS  
Oldenburger  
Oldenburger Jumper  
Polish Warmblood  
Romanian Warmblood  
Russian Hannoveraner  
Scottish Sport Horse  
Selle Francais  
Slovakian Warmblood  
Slovenian Warmblood  
Spanish sports horse  
Swedish Warmblood  
Swiss Warmblood  
Trakehner  
Ukrainian Riding Horse  
Westphalian Riding Horse  
Zangersheide Warmblood

#### **Breed Group II**

Anglo-Arab  
Arab  
English thoroughbred  
Gelderlander  
Lipizzan  
Lusitano  
Pura Raza Española  
Pure-bred Arab  
Shagya-Arab

The following cross-breeding combinations are permitted

Approved breeds	Breed Group I	Breed Group II
Breed Group I	X	X
Breed Group II	X	restricted*

\* Cross breeding of the following breeds amongst each other is not permitted: Thoroughbred, pure-bred Arab horses, Shagya-Arabs, Gelderlanders, Lipizzans, Lusitanos, Pura Raza Española

The Studbook Committee, following approval by the Lower Saxony Ministry of Agriculture, can also specify additional breeds, if such breeds are suitable for achieving the fundamental breeding aims.

## 8. Classification of the Studbook

The Studbook for Stallions and Mares is closed. The Studbook consists of one Main Section.

### 8.1. The Main Section for Stallions is classified into the divisions

- Stallions' Book I
- Stallions' Book Ib
- Stallions' Book II
- Annex and
- Foal Book.

The Additional Section for Stallions is classified into the divisions

- Pre Book and
- Foal Pre Book

### 8.2. The Main Section for Mares is classified into the divisions

- Main Mares' Book
- Mares' Book
- Annex and
- Foal Book.

The Additional Section for Mares is classified into the divisions

- Pre Book and
- Foal Pre Book

Division	Sex	
	Stallions	Mares
Main Section (MS)	Stallions' Book I (HB I)	Main Mares' Book
	Stallions' Book Ib (HB Ib)	Mares' Book
	Stallions' Book II (HB II)	
	Annex (A)	Annex (A)
	Foal Book	Foal Book
Additional Section (AS)	Pre Book (HBV)	Pre Book (V)
	Foal Pre Book	Foal Pre Book

### 8.3. Participation in the Breeding Program

Stallions registered in the Stallions' Book I, Ib and II as well as mares registered in the Main Mares' Book or Mares' Book participate in the Breeding Program.

## 9. Conditions of registration in the Studbook

The provisions under B.8 of the Statutes represent fundamental requirements for registration.

Stallions and mares are only entered in the Studbook if they are identified, their pedigree has been verified in accordance with the rules of the Studbook and they meet the entry requirements listed below. A horse from another stud-book of the approved breed must be entered in the class of the stud-book whose criteria it meets. The performance and pedigree of the ancestors must be taken into account as well as that of the horse itself.

A horse can be registered without evaluation of the selection criteria by the Verband if the horse has already been registered in the Studbook of another breeding society. Mares are registered in the respective division of the Studbook, stallions are registered in the Stallion Book Ib.

A horse can only be registered if its owner is a regular member of the Verband or becomes a regular member on presentation of the horse. Mares which have already died can be registered subsequently, i.e. after their death. This subsequent entry serves the exclusive purpose of issuing an animal breeding certificate for the last born foal.

Entry in a division of the Studbook is noted on the animal breeding certificate.

## 9.1. Studbook for Stallions

### 9.1.1. Stallions' Book I (Main Section of the Studbook)

Registered in the Stallions' Book I are stallions in the third year of life at the earliest, providing

- they are approved or recognised by the Hannoveraner Verband, a recognised daughter Studbook or before 01.01.2015 by the Rhineland Studbook for the breed "Riding Horse".
- their parents are registered in the Main Section (of the licensed breed (except Annex and Foal Book)),
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,
- their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of a DNA profile,
- they achieved at a Verband licensing event, according to B.15 of the Statutes and according to (11.1) Licensing of this Breeding Programme, an overall mark of 7.5 or higher,
- they were tested for Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS) using the genetic test according to 14.,
- they meet the requirements within the scope of a veterinary examination according to B.16 of the Statutes regarding suitability for breeding and health, have no impairment of health according to list (Annex 1 Breeding Regulations (ZVO)) and they have been examined in accordance with the veterinary standards at licensing events for the German riding horse breeds and fulfil the selection criteria according to (17.6). (The composition of the Veterinary Commission as well as nominations to the Veterinarian Arbitration Committee is carried out pursuant to (17.6)),
- they completed and passed the stallion performance test according to (11.3.1.5).

In addition, stallions from Stallion Book Ib can be transferred to Stallion Book I if

- they fulfill the criteria described in 9.1.2,
- the stallion owner submits an application for transfer to Stallion Book I, and
- they meet the requirements within the scope of a veterinary examination according to B.16 of the Statutes regarding suitability for breeding and health, have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1 Breeding Regulations (ZVO)) and they have been examined in accordance with the veterinary standards at licensing events for the German Riding Horse breeds (See Appendix Clinical Certificate for Examination of Stallions for Licensing, Instruction Sheet for the Veterinarian for Taking X-Rays for Licensing, Owner's Declaration for Licensing).

### 9.1.2. Stallions' Book Ib (Main Section of the Studbook)

Registered are stallions, providing

- they have not been approved by the Hannoveraner Verband, a recognized branch Studbook or the Rhineland Studbook, but by another breeders' association recognized under animal breeding law
- they are entered in the stallion book I or a comparable division of the Studbook of the approved breed
- their parents are registered in the Main Section of the approved breed (except Annex and Foal Book),
- they were tested for Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS) using the genetic test according to 14.,
- their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of a DNA profile,
- they meet the performance requirements of the Stallion Book I.

### 9.1.3. Stallions' Book II

Stallions are registered, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section of the breed (except Annex and Foal Book),
- their identity has been verified
- their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of a DNA profile,
- they have been tested for Warmblood Foal Syndrome (WFFS) by genetic test according to 14,
- they meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health in the course of a veterinary examination according to B.16 of the Statutes, and which do not show any health impairing characteristics according to the list (Appendix 1).

In addition, descendants of breeding horses registered in the Annex may be registered,

- if the Annex ancestors have been mated over two generations with breeding horses from the main division (except Annex and Foal Book),
- they achieve at least an overall score of 6.00 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the Statutes, with no score lower than 5.0 in any selection characteristic,
- they have been examined in accordance with the veterinary certificate (Appendix 2), and
- they meet the above requirements for entry in Stallion Book II.

#### 9.1.4. Annex (Main Section of the Studbook)

On application, stallions shall be registered, providing

- their parents are registered in the Studbook, of which at least one parent is in the main division of the breed and
- they do not fulfil the conditions for entry in Stallion Book I, Ib and II.

The registration of horses registered in the Foal Book to the Annex is automatic if offspring are registered from them.

#### 9.1.5. Foal Book (Additional Section of the Studbook)

In the year of birth, all colts are registered if their parents are registered in the Studbook of the breed.

#### 9.1.6. Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Studbook)

Registered are stallions in the third year of life at the earliest, providing

- they cannot be entered in one of the above Studbooks for stallions, but which meet the breeding objective of the Rhenish Riding Horse,
- they were presented for identity verification,
- they have received at least the mark 6.00 at a licensing of the breeding association deciding on the registration according to B.15 of the statutes and according to (11.1) of this breeding program.

#### 9.1.7. Foal Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Studbook)

In the year of birth all colts that do not meet the registration requirements for the foal book for stallions are registered.

### 9.2. Studbook for Mares

#### 9.2.1. Main Mares' Book (corresponds to the Mares' Book I of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) of the FN for populations of the German Riding Horse breed with increased stipulations)

Mares are registered which are at least three years old in the year of registration, providing

- their parents are registered in the main section (except annex and foal book) of the (approved) breed,
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,
- they achieve a minimum score of 5 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the Statutes in each of the 6 sub-criteria a-d, f and h) and a minimum score of 6.0 in the overall evaluation.

#### 9.2.2. Studbook (corresponds to the Mares' Book II of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) of the FN for populations of the German Riding Horse Breed)

Mares are entered, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section (of the licensed breed (except Annex and Foal Book)) of the (approved) breed,
- their identity has been verified.

In addition, descendants of breeding horses registered in the Studbook may be registered,

- if the ancestors in the annex were mated over one generation with breeding horses from the main department (except annex and foal book),
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity
- they achieve an overall score of at least 6.00 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the Statutes, whereby the score does not fall below 5.0 in any selection characteristic.

#### 9.2.3. Annex (Main Section of the Studbook)

Mares are registered

- if their parents are registered in the Studbook, of which at least one parent is in the main section of the breed and
- they do not fulfil the entry requirements for the main Studbook and Mares' Book

The transfer of horses from the Foal Book to the Appendix is automatic if offspring are registered from them.

#### 9.2.4. Foal Book (Main Section of the Studbook)

In the year of birth, all mares are registered if their parents are registered in the Studbook of the breed.

#### 9.2.5. Pre-book (Additional Section of the Studbook)

Mares are registered which are at least three years old in the year of registration, providing

- they cannot be registered in one of the above Studbooks for mares, but which correspond to the breeding objective of the breed in question,
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity
- they achieve a minimum score of 4.0 in the evaluation of external appearance according to B.15 of the Statutes in each of the 6 sub-criteria a-d, f and h and a minimum score of 5.0 in the overall evaluation.

#### 9.2.6. Foal Pre-book (Additional Section of the Studbook)

In the year of birth, all fillies are entered that do not meet the entry requirements for the Foal Book for mares.



## 10. Animal Breeding Certificates

Animal breeding certificates are issued according to the fundamental principles stipulated under B.9 of the Statues and as follows

Stallion \ Mare		Main section		Annex	Additional section
		Main studbook	Studbook		
Main section	Stallion book I	Pedigree certificate	Pedigree certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate
	Stallion book Ib	Pedigree certificate Ib	Pedigree certificate Ib	Birth certificate	Birth certificate
	Stallion book II	Pedigree certificate II	Pedigree certificate II	Birth certificate	Birth certificate
	Annex	Birth certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate
Additional section	Pre-book	Birth certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate

The breeder or owner of the horse is responsible for the correctness of all details on the animal breeding certificate. The Verband is to be informed immediately about any deviations or incorrect details. Furthermore, the breeder or owner is obliged to carefully retain the animal breeding certificate, as a horse can only be registered in the Studbook on presentation of a valid animal breeding certificate.

### 10.1. Animal Breeding Certificate as Evidence of Pedigree

#### 10.1.1. Issuing of evidence of pedigree

The evidence of pedigree document is issued when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book I in the year of covering, at the latest however in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.) and the dam was registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) in the year of covering or in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.).
- Certificate of covering and registration of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative.

#### 10.1.2. Issuing of evidence of pedigree Ib

The evidence of pedigree document is issued when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book Ib in the year of covering, at the latest however in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.) and the dam was registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) in the year of covering or in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.).
- Certificate of covering and registration of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative.
- A positive result of a parentage verification is available.

#### 10.1.3. Issuing of evidence of pedigree II

The evidence of pedigree document II is issued when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book II in the year of covering, at the latest however in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.) and the dam was registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) in the year of covering or in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.).
- Certificate of covering and registration of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative.

#### 10.1.4. Minimum information to be included in the evidence of pedigree/evidence of pedigree Ib/evidence of pedigree II

The evidence of pedigree/evidence of pedigree Ib/evidence of pedigree II has to contain at least the following information:

- Name of the breeding society and website reference,
- Date and place of issue,
- Life number (UELN),
- Breed,
- Name, address and email-address (if available) of the breeder and the owner,
- Covering date of the dam,
- Date of birth, code of the country of birth, sex, color and markings,
- Identification,
- Division in which the horse as well as its parents are registered
- Names, life numbers (UELN), color and breed of the parents and names, life numbers (UELN) and breed of a further generation,
- The signature of the person responsible for the breeding work or his representative,
- Licensing judgement
- The latest performance test results and breeding evaluation, with indication of date, or the website on which the results are published.



- Information concerning genetic defects and anomalies of the horse,
- Method and results of pedigree tests for breeding animals, which are intended for removal of breeding material,
- In the case of a horse ensuing from an embryo transfer, additional information regarding the genetic parents and their DNA or blood type
- Name and function of signatory.

## 10.2. Animal Breeding Certificate as birth certificate

### 10.2.1. Issuing of a birth certificate

A birth certificate shall be issued if the conditions for a pedigree certificate are not fulfilled, but the following conditions are met:

- the parents are both registered in the Studbook,
- the covering certificate and foal registration have been submitted in due time according to the statutes,
- the foal has been identified by the Breeding Director or his representative,
- A positive result of a parentage verification is available.

### 10.2.2. Minimum information in the birth certificate

The birth certificate must contain the same information as the pedigree certificate, if available.

## 10.3. Certificate of registration

### 10.3.1. Issue of a registration certificate

For a horse registered in an additional section, the registration certificate must be marked with the heading "Registration certificate for a horse registered in an additional section".

A registration certificate will be issued if the following conditions are met:

- the foal is registered in the foal book of the additional section,
- the sire or dam is registered in the Additional Section in the year of mating or at the latest in the year of birth of the foal (up to and including 31 December of the year)
- Cover certificate and foal notification were submitted in due time in accordance with the statutes.
- The identification of the foal was done by the breeding director or his representative.

### 10.3.2. Minimum information in the confirmation of registration

The registration certificate must contain the same information as the pedigree certificate, if this information is available.

## 11. Selection events

### 11.1. Licensing

The regulations according to B.16 of the Statutes, the veterinary requirements named in the appendices for the licensing of stallions and regulations for stallion pre-selections and licensing events apply.

The minimum age for a stallion for licensing is 2 years. To ensure orderly licensing events, a pre-selection of the stallions registered for licensing can be carried out. If a pre-selection is carried out, it is an admission requirement for the stallions for the respective licensing event. The Selection Committee decides about the pre-selection.

A distinction is made between young stallions and old stallions. Young stallions in this context are two-and-a-half-year-old stallions. Old stallions in this context are three-year-old and older stallions.

Stallions are only authorized to take part in the licensing if

- their sires as well as the dams' sires and the sires of the maternal grandams and great-grandams (four generations in total) have been entered in the Stallion Book I/Stallion Book Ib or a division of a Studbook of the (approved) breed corresponding to the Stallion Book I,
- their dams and grandams are registered in the main Studbook or a division of a Studbook of the (approved) breed corresponding to the main Studbook.

A stallion can only be licensed if he

- receives an overall mark of at least 7,5 (according to B.15 of the Statutes)
- fulfils the health requirements according to the enclosures (clinical certificate for the examination of stallions for the first licensing, information sheet for the veterinarian for taking x-rays for the first licensing, owner's declaration for the first licensing, health selection criteria for the licensing)
- fulfils the requirements for suitability for breeding according to B.16 of the Statutes.

### 11.2. Entry in the Mares' Book

The minimum age of a mare for entry in the Main Mares' Book is three years. The evaluation is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes.

Mares are only authorized for the evaluation of the external appearance for entry in the Main Mares' Book mares if:

- their sires as well as the dams' sires and the sires of the grandams and great-grandams on the dam's side (four generations in total) have been entered in the Stallion's Book I/Stallion's Book Ib or a division of a Studbook of the (approved) breed corresponding to the Stallion Book I,
- their dams have been entered in the Main Section (except Annex and Foal Book) or a division of the studbook of the (licensed) breed corresponding to the Main Section.

Mares are only authorized for the evaluation of the external appearance for entry in the Studbook mares if:

- their sires as well as the dams' sires and the sires of the grandams on the dam's side (three generations in total) have been entered in the Stallion's Book I/Stallion's Book Ib or a division of a Studbook of the (approved) breed corresponding to the Stallion Book I,
- their dams have been entered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) or a division of the studbook of the (licensed) breed corresponding to the Main Section.
- In addition, offspring of breeding horses registered in the pre-book can be presented if the pre-book ancestors have been mated over two generations with breeding horses from the main section (except foal book).

### 11.3. Performance Tests

#### 11.3.1. Stallion performance tests

The tests are carried out according to the generally accepted rules of equestrian sport, the special provisions according to B.18 of the Statutes as well as Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines). They are performance tests within the meaning of the Animal Breeding Law and can be carried out as a station test, a competitive sport test or a combination of suitability test and station test or a combination of suitability test and competitive sport test.

For station tests, the General Provisions of the Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines) are binding.

##### 11.3.1.1. 14-day suitability test of 3- and 4-year-old stallions of the German Riding Horse breeds

The station suitability test is conducted as a continuous session over a period of 14 days, in accordance with the Stallions' Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) as well as according to the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) Guidelines for Testing Stallions of the German Riding Horse Breeds (Appendix 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines and Guiding Principles).

For suitability tests, the Special Provisions for Station Tests and the Special Provisions for the 14-day suitability test of stallions of the German Riding Horse breeds of the Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Appendix 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines) are binding.

##### 11.3.1.2. 50-day performance test of 3- to 7-year-old stallions of the German Riding Horse breeds

The station test is conducted as a continuous session over a period of at least 50 days, in accordance with the Stallions' Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) (Appendix 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines).

For station tests, the Special Provisions for Station Tests and the Special Provisions for the 50-day suitability test of stallions of the German Riding Horse breeds of the Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Appendix 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines) are binding.

##### 11.3.1.3. Sport tests for 4- and 5-year-old stallions of the German Riding Horse breeds

Sport tests are conducted in addition to the 14-day suitability test (11.3.1.1) and take place over three days. It is mandatory for stallions to take part in a sport test especially for stallions, presented and conducted by the German Equestrian Federation (FN), as a 4-year-old and again as a 5-year-old, held at different locations. Sport tests are offered for stallions with a dressage, jumping or multi purpose disposition and conducted with the respective focus. The stallions will be presented and evaluated by their own riders as well as a test rider in different parts of the test (Appendix 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines).

##### 11.3.1.4. Competitive sport test for 5-year-old and older stallions

As an alternative to station performance tests, the performance test is also considered as passed if evidence can be provided that the stallion has been successful in competitive performance tests. The competitive sport test is conducted for the disciplines of dressage, jumping and eventing.

For stallions the following competition results (placement registered according to section 38 (2) of the FN Rules for Competitive Events – LPO -) count:

- five placings in advanced (S\*) class jumping competitions (1,40m) or three placings in advanced (S\*\*) class jumping competitions (1,45m) or
- five placings in advanced class dressage competitions or three placings in advanced class dressage competitions (Intermediaire II) or
- four placings in at least CCI2\* -L/CIC3\* (until 2018: CCI\*/CIC\*\*) class eventing competitions (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at elementary/medium level or three placings in CCI3\* -S/-L/ CCI4\*-S class eventing competitions (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at medium/advanced level) or
- participation in the finals at the Bundeschampionat of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse, or
- participation in the finals of the World Championships for Young Dressage or Jumping Horses or a ranking in the first half of the finals of the World Championships for Young Eventing Horses, or
- in combination with a 14-day suitability test (in accordance with (11.3.1.1)) (as from test year 2016) or a 30-day suitability test (up to and including test year 2015)

- evidence of qualification for the Bundeschampionat of the five-year-old German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse, or
- evidence of qualification for the Bundeschampionat of the six-year-old German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse, or
- evidence of at least one placing in advanced (1.40 m) level show jumping or advanced (1.40 m) level dressage or eventing CCI2\*-L/CCI3\*-S (until 2018: CCI1\*/CIC2\*) (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at medium/advanced level).

### 11.3.1.5. Conditions for entry in Stallions' Book I

#### 11.3.1.5.1. Final entry in the Stallions' Book I

Stallion are registered in the Stallion Book I earliest at the age of three, provided they

- according to (11.3.1.2) passed a 50-day stallion performance test (from test year 2020) with a final result,
- according to (11.3.1.2) - achieved at least a weighted "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 7.8 and better in the 50-day stallion performance test (as from test year 2016),  
or  
achieved a stallion performance test breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 120 points (Hannoveraner, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 130 points (other breeds/populations) in the 70-day stallion performance test (up to and including test year 2015),  
or  
achieved a stallion performance test average breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 100 points (Hannoveraner, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 110 points (other breeds/populations) in the 70-day stallion performance test (up to and including test year 2015),  
or  
achieved a stallion performance test average breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 90 points (Hannoveraner, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 100 points (other breeds/populations) in the 70-day stallion performance test (up to and including test year 2015) and qualified for the Federal Championship of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse,  
or  
completed a 14-day assessment test (from the 2020 test year onwards) in accordance with (11.3.1.1) with a final result and who complete the two discipline-specific sport tests for stallions with emphasis on dressage or jumping or the three discipline-specific sport tests for stallions with "versatile" dispositions both as four-year-old and as five-year-old stallion (in justified exceptional cases twice as five-year-old stallion) in accordance with (11.3.1.3) with a result,  
or  
according to (11.3.1.1) - achieved at least a weighted final mark of 7.50 or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 and better (licensing part III) in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016), and achieved the respective required overall mark of 7.50 in two discipline-specific sport tests for stallions with a dressage or jumping disposition or in three discipline-specific sport tests for stallions with a multi-purpose disposition as a four-year-old and again as a five-year-old (in well-reasoned exceptional cases twice as a five-year-old) according to (11.3.1.3)  
or  
according to (11.3.1.4) in combination with (11.3.1.1) - achieved a suitability test breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 120 points (Hannoveraner, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 130 points (other breeds/populations) or better in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016) or the 30-day suitability test (up to and including test year 2015) and qualified for the Federal Championship of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse,  
or  
achieved the successes stipulated in (11.3.1.4) in competitive sport test in the discipline of dressage, jumping or eventing.
- English Thoroughbred stallions also fulfil the requirements of an own performance test if
  - they have achieved a general handicap weight (GAG) of at least 70 kg on the flat or at least 75 kg in steeplechasing, or
  - they have achieved a general handicap weight (GAG) of at least 65 kg in flat races and 70 kg in steeplechases with at least 20 starts in three racing seasons.
- Stallions of the Anglo-Arab, pure-bred Arab and Arab breeds will be registered in the Stallions' Book I if they are able to fulfil the performance requirements for Hannoveraner stallions. Furthermore, a stallion of one of these breeds can be registered if, in accordance with the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) of the FN, he has completed a ZSAA/VZAP competitive sport test with a minimum mark of 7.0

Furthermore, stallions can be registered if they have successfully passed a stallion performance test according to Appendix 7.

Stallions which do not fully meet the minimum requirements as laid down in this Breeding Program with regard to the performance test under rider even meet the requirements for registration in the Stallion Book I if they achieved either placings at the advanced level or if their breeding value estimation results show at least one standard deviation above the mean value.

#### 11.3.1.5.2. Preliminary entry in the Stallions' Book I

Registered are stallions, providing

- They are three years old and completed a 14-day assessment test (from test year 2020) in accordance with (11.3.1.1) with a final result
- They are four years old and completed a 14-day assessment test (as of test year 2020) according to (11.3.1.1) with a final result and passed the first of the two discipline-specific sport tests for stallions according to (11.3.1.3) with a result. This provisional registration is valid for the breeding season as a four-year-old stallion.
- they are four years and, according to (11.3.1.1), achieved a weighted final mark of at least 7.50 or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 and better in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016), and achieved the required overall mark of 7.50 in the first of the two discipline-specific sport tests for stallions according to (11.3.1.3). This preliminary entry applies to the covering season as a four-year-old stallion.

In the case of stallions which have successfully passed the 14-day suitability test as a 3-year-old, and as a 4-year-old were not able to provide the evidence of performance under the rider required for continuation of registration in the Stallions' Book I due to a temporary incapacity to perform, the Studbook Committee, on application, can decide on a single extension of the preliminary registration for one breeding year. This temporary incapacity to perform has to be confirmed by the contractual clinic of the Verband. For stallions aged five years or older, a **preliminary** entry in the Stallions' Book I is not possible as a matter of principle. Exceptions are made for 5-year-old stallions for which entry via sport tests for stallions with a multi-purpose disposition is selected, as for these stallions the sport test part II for final entry in the Stallions Book I does not take place until August or September. Such stallions, consequently, will be entered preliminarily as a 5-year-old stallion after successful completion of sport test Ib.

Equally, exceptions to this regulation can be made in the case of five-year-old stallions which have successfully passed the 14-day suitability test as well as the sport test for licensed stallions (Part I, focus dressage/jumping) and as a five-year-old, due to a temporary incapacity to perform, were not able to provide the required evidence of performance under the rider which is necessary for continuation of registration in the Stallions' Book I. The Studbook Committee, in response to an application, can grant one single extension only of one breeding year for these stallions. This temporary incapacity to perform has to be confirmed by the contractual clinic of the breeding society.

An extension can only be granted for 5-year-old stallions if an extension has not already been granted for the stallion in question as a 4-year-old.

#### 11.3.2. Mare Performance Tests

The tests are carried out according to the generally accepted rules of equestrian sport. They are performance tests within the meaning of the Animal Breeding Law and can be carried out in the form of a station test, field test or a competitive sport test.

##### 11.3.2.1. Station test

###### Duration

The duration of the test is at least 14 days. It consists of a training phase (preliminary test) and a final test.

###### Provisions for participation

Qualified for participation are three-year-old mares and older mares.

The mares must comply with the vaccination regulations of the German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO) and must be broken-in.

###### Training

On the basis of the assessments and ascertainties during training, the mares will be evaluated by the head trainer with regard to the following criteria prior to the final test:

- Inner qualities
- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability
- Jumping talent
- Free jumping (style, ability and intelligence)

###### Final test

The final suitability test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability
- Jumping talent
- Free jumping (style, ability and intelligence)

### Evaluation Guidelines

The evaluation of the criteria is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes. The evaluation of the jumping criteria for dressage mares is done at the request of the owner.

Decisive for the evaluation is the suitability as a broodmare with view to improving the riding horse qualities of the populations. Upon arrival, and for the entire training period, the mares have to be closely observed with regard to their stamina, constitution and health. Mares which, in terms of stamina, constitution or health, do not meet the norm, will not be authorized to participate in the station test and will be excluded from further training as well as the test.

#### **Weighting framework for the criteria and determination of the result**

Partial scores are calculated for inner qualities, basic gaits, rideability and free jumping.

##### *Basic gaits:*

Trot: Arithmetic mean of trot (training) and trot (test)

Canter: Arithmetic mean of canter (training) and canter (test)

Walk: Arithmetic mean of walk (training) and walk (test)

Each in a ratio of 1:1:1

##### **Rideability:**

Rideability (training), rideability (test) and external rider test in the ratio of 1:1:1

##### **Free jumping:**

Style: Arithmetic mean of style (training) and style (test)

Ability: Arithmetic mean of ability (training) and ability (test)

In a ratio of 1:1.

Jumping intelligence: Arithmetic mean of jumping intelligence (training) and jumping intelligence (test) in ratio of 1:1

Indications for deficiencies and/or behavioral disorders during the test have to be documented in writing by the head trainer and communicated to the Verband.

#### **Publication of test results**

After the final test has been completed, the final result of the individual mare will be published. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare. It includes the evaluation of the individual criteria as well as the average performance of the test group.

#### **Repetition of a test**

The station test can be repeated once. In this case, the result of the second test is considered the valid result. If a mare drops out within the first half of the training period for the station test, the mare is not considered to have participated in a station test.

### 11.3.2.2. Field Test

#### **Duration**

The test is conducted as at least a one-day suitability test.

#### **Provisions for participation**

Qualified for participation are three-year-old mares and older mares.

The mares must comply with the vaccination regulations of the German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO) and must be broken-in.

#### **Suitability test**

The suitability test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Rideability
- Jumping talent
- Free jumping

### Evaluation Guidelines

The evaluation of the criteria is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes. The evaluation of the jumping criteria for dressage mares is done at the request of the owner.

Decisive for the evaluation is the suitability as a broodmare with view to improving the riding horse qualities of the populations.

The mares are to be closely observed with regard to their stamina, constitution and health. Mares which do not meet the norm in terms of stamina, constitution or health will not be authorized to participate in the field test, or will be excluded from it.

#### **Weighting framework for the criteria and determination of the result**

Partial scores are calculated for inner qualities, basic gaits, rideability and free jumping.

##### *Basic gaits:*

Arithmetic mean of trot, canter and walk

*Rideability:*

Arithmetic mean of rideability (judges) and external rider test

*Free jumping:*

Arithmetic mean of style, ability and intelligence

**Publication of test results**

After the final test has been completed, the final result of the individual mare will be announced publicly. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare. It includes the evaluation of the individual criteria as well as the average performance of the test group.

**Repetition of a test**

The station test can be repeated once. The result of the repeated test is to be considered as the valid score.

**11.3.2.2.1. Competitive Sport Test**

The mare performance test is held in competitions as the Hannoveraner Sport Test Jumping, Dressage or Eventing.

**Duration**

The test is conducted as a one-day disposition test.

**Regulations for participation**

Qualified for participation are four to six year old mares.

The mares must comply with the vaccination regulations of the German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO) and must be broken-in.

**Evaluation Guidelines**

The evaluation of the criteria is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes.

Decisive for the evaluation is the suitability as a broodmare with view to improving the riding horse qualities of the populations.

The mares are to be closely observed with regard to their stamina, constitution and health. Mares which do not meet the norm in terms of stamina, constitution or health will not be authorized to participate in the field test, or will be excluded from it.

**Hannoveraner Sport Test Jumping**

The Hannoveraner Sport Test Jumping is part of a jumping test for four year old mares of class A (according to German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO)). The test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability
- Jumping talent

The trot will be evaluated before the start, the canter and rideability will be evaluated during and the walk after the completion of the course. The evaluation of the jumping talent is based on the basic score of the jumping test.

**Publication of test results**

After the Hannoveraner Sport Test Jumping has been completed, the final results of each mare will be announced publicly. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare, which includes the scores of the individual criteria.

**Repetition of a test**

The evaluation of the jumping talent can be replaced by a result of a jumping competition of at least equal value from the same year. A repetition of a test in the following year is permitted.

**Hannoveraner Sport Test Dressage**

The Hannoveraner Sport Test Dressage is part of a dressage test of class A (according to LPO) for four year old mares. The test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability
- Overall score

The evaluation of the basic gaits and the rideability takes place during the test. The overall score is based on the test score of the dressage test.

**Publication of test results**

After the Hannoveraner Sport Test Dressage has been completed, the final results of each mare will be announced publicly. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare, which includes the scores of the individual criteria.



### **Repetition of a test**

The overall score can be replaced by a result from a dressage test of at least equal value from the same year. A repetition of a test in the following year is permitted.

### **Hannoveraner Sport Test Eventing**

The Hannoveraner Sport Test Eventing is part of a suitability test of class A with cross-country (according to German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO)).

The test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability
- Jumping Talent
- Overall score

The basic gaits are evaluated during the dressage test, with the canter being evaluated additionally and with special consideration of the jumping and cross-country test. The rideability evaluation takes place during the entire test. The jumping talent is evaluated during the jumping and cross-country part of the test. The overall score is based on the basic score of the suitability test.

### **Publication of test results**

After the Hannoveraner Sport Test Dressage has been completed, the final results of each mare will be announced publicly. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare, which includes the scores of the individual criteria.

### **Repetition of a test**

The overall score can be replaced by a result of a suitability test of at least equal value from the same year. A repetition of a test in the following year is permitted.

As an alternative to the Verband's performance test, the performance test is also considered as passed if evidence can be provided that the mare has been successful in competitive sport tests. The competitive sport test is conducted for the disciplines of dressage, jumping and eventing.

The following competition results (placement registered according to section 38 (2) of the FN Rules for Competitive Events – LPO -) are considered sufficient as a mare performance test:

- three placings between first and fifth place in dressage competitions or competitions for young dressage horses at elementary level or higher or
- three placings from first to fifth place in jumping competitions or competitions for young jumping horses at elementary level or higher or
- three placings from first to fifth place in eventing competitions or competitions for young eventing horses at novice level or higher.

## **12. Assurance of Identity / Parentage Verification Testing**

A pedigree test according to the methods stipulated under B.12.1 of the Statutes is requested for each horse registered or presented for registration. The costs are to be borne by the party applying for the licensing or entry. All foals are to be pedigree-tested.

In the case of breeds for which a general DNA profile is not available, a DNA profile is to be provided for donor animals for breeding material.

## **13. Use of reproduction techniques**

- Live cover, artificial insemination and embryo transfer as well as in vitro fertilization are fundamentally permitted in the Breeding Program.
- Breeding material may only be obtained from animals for which at least a conformation assessment (studbook recording or licensing) by the Verband is available or which have been entered in the Stallion Book Ib on the basis of their performance.
- The cloning technique is not permitted in the Breeding Program. Clones and their progeny cannot be entered in the Studbook and are excluded from participation in the Breeding Program.

## **14. Consideration of health characteristics as well as genetic variations or anomalies**

Stallions are only eligible for registration in Stallion Book I and II if they do not show any health impairing traits (see Appendix 1-5).

The hereditary defect currently known is Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS). WFFS has animal welfare and economic significance. WFFS does not have a negative influence on health and welfare in carriers of the predisposition. Stallions presented for licensing for the first time are tested for WFFS. Stallions whose parents have been tested with the help of a genetic test and are both disposition-free (N/N) do not have to be tested. The results are published in the stallion directory. Known results of stallions previously entered in Stallion Book I will also be published in the Stallion Directory.



Carriers of the predisposition should not be mated with each other.

In the case of mares, health impairing characteristics are taken into account when awarding the Health Premium Vet+.

## 15. Breeding Value Estimation

Breeding value estimations are carried out according to generally recognized and scientifically confirmed methods. Differences in performance which are not of genetic origin are, as far as possible, to be eliminated.

The breeding society or the agency commissioned by it is responsible for conducting breeding value estimations. The Verband commissions the FN with the FN breeding value estimation. The German Equestrian Federation (FN), in turn, commissions the Vit w.V. (Vereinigtes Informationssysteme Tierhaltung w.V.) in Verden to calculate the breeding values.

The Verband commissions the vit to carry out the Hannoveraner breeding estimation.

### FN Breeding Evaluation

The breeding evaluation for dressage and natural jumping ability of German riding horses is conducted on a yearly basis. The data basis for the breeding evaluation model consists of performance and pedigree data.

Performance data for the competitive sport breeding evaluation includes the results of competitive sport tests. All dressage and jumping competitions up to advanced level as from 1 January 1995 which have been recorded by TORIS are taken into consideration.

Concerning the breeding evaluation for young horse tests, the results achieved by the young horses in these dressage and/or jumping competitions are included in the breeding evaluation via the achieved mark. In addition, information from the mare performance tests, stallion performance tests and suitability tests for stallions is also taken into consideration.

Furthermore, in addition to the performance data, pedigree data of at least two generations is included in order to establish a genetic link. The FN breeding evaluation is based on a BLUP animal model (best linear unbiased prediction). The estimation procedure takes the test into consideration for all criteria and for the criteria of competitive sport and the development tests, the factors age x sex and performance rating of the rider within the year. If a rider has participated in at least 50 competitions with at least 5 horses within a year, this will be taken directly into consideration in the model as a specific determinant (in the case of development tests, at least 30 starts with at least 3 horses).

For each horse, the breeding values in connection with dressage and jumping competitive sport as well dressage and jumping young horse tests are evaluated, resulting in a total of 4 overall breeding values.

The breeding values in connection with dressage and jumping competitive sport are based on the respective competitive sport data, i.e. the place achieved in the show jumping competition and in the dressage competition.

The breeding value for young horse tests includes three partial breeding values. The jumping criteria mark achieved in the young horse jumping competition as well as the assessment of the free jumping and jumping under the rider in the context of the performance tests are combined in the "jumping" partial breeding value. This also applies to the dressage criteria: the mark achieved in the young horse dressage competition, the assessment of the basic gaits and the ridability in the performance test result in the dressage partial breeding value for supplementary test, mare performance test/suitability test and stallion performance test.

Breeding values for stallions will only be published if the estimated breeding value for young horse tests in jumping and/or dressage is based on at least 70 percent reliable data and the estimated 30 percent is based on the performances of at least five offspring. The jumping and/or dressage competitive sport breeding values will be published if the estimated breeding value is based on a reliable assessment value of at least 70 percent as well as on own performances of at least five offspring and if the stallions have a published young horse test breeding value.

The discipline-specific stallion performance test partial breeding values can also be published with a reliable assessment value of less than 70 percent if the stallion successfully completed one or more stallion performance tests within the respective year.

### Hannoveraner breeding evaluation

At the same time as the FN breeding evaluation, VIT Verden conducts a Hannoveraner breeding evaluation commissioned by the Hannoveraner Verband at the end of each year.

Within the scope of a multi trait BLUP model, the following breeding values are calculated:

- **Riding horse points/type** including the individual breeding values head, neck, "Sattellage" (withers and shoulders together form the "Sattellage"), frame, breed and sex-related type
- **Lower body and legs** including the individual breeding values forelegs, hind legs, correctness
- **Dressage** including the individual breeding values trot, canter, walk, ridability
- **Jumping** including the individual breeding values jumping style and jumping talent

Data basis for the breeding values riding horse points/type and lower body and legs are the scores awarded by the Hannoveraner Verband when the horse is entered in the Studbook.

The breeding evaluation for dressage and jumping is based on two data sources:

- Scores awarded in the Hannoveraner mare performance test
- Scores awarded at the selection of riding horses for the Verden auctions.

The estimation model for all Hannoveraner breeding takes the age and the examination round as fixed effects into account. The breeding values for stallions with at least 10 evaluated offspring will be published in the Stallion Yearbook and on the internet (stallion distribution plan).

## 16. Responsible agencies

Responsible agency	Function
vit, Heinrich-Schröder-Weg 1, 27283 Verden, phone +49 (0)4231-95510, pferd@vit.de, www.vit.de	Studbook Hannoveraner Breeding Value Estimation
Bereich Zucht der FN, Freiherr-von-Langen- Straße 13, 48231 Warendorf, phone +49 (0)2581-63620, <a href="mailto:mkuypers@fn-dokr.de">mkuypers@fn-dokr.de</a> , <a href="http://www.pferd-aktuell.de">www.pferd-aktuell.de</a>	FN Breeding Value Estimation Data centre Coordination Stallion Performance Test

## 17. Further Provisions

### 17.1. Allocation of a life number (Unique Equine Life Number – UELN)

The UELN is allocated as follows:

DE 431 43 15021 06

This coding is to be understood as follows:

DE State code for Germany = 276 = DE  
431 Verband code number as of year of birth 2000 (prior to 2000 =331)  
43 Breed code Rheinländer  
15021 Consecutive number within a year  
06 Year of birth (2006)

### 17.2. Allocation of a name on entry in the Studbook

The name allocated on entry in a Studbook must be maintained. The Verband permits the entry of a new name on condition that the original name is always added in brackets after the new name on the evidence of pedigree or the birth certificate and the equine passport as well as in publications for the entire lifetime of the horse.

#### Allocation of a name for licensed stallions

The breeding name of each stallion to be entered in Stallion Book I or II must be approved by the FN Breeding Division via the Verband. Direct coordination between stallion keeper and the FN Breeding Section is not possible. A name is only allocated after it has been authorized by the Breeding Section and the stallion has been entered under this name in the FN stallion database.

### 17.3. Allocation of a breed brand mark

#### 17.3.1. Persons authorized to perform branding

Only persons commissioned to do so by the Verband are permitted to brand the horses.

#### 17.3.2. Breed brand mark and number brand

Foals for which an animal breeding certificate is issued receive the breed brand mark. These foals are branded on the near side hind thigh with the breed brand mark and a 2-digit number. This number is composed of the 12th and 13th digit of the life number, in other words the last digits of the covering register number. The active identification with the thigh brand complies with the statutory regulations which apply in the individual countries.

The following brand is applied: Fawn crown



### 17.4. Transponder

Identification of foals by means of a transponder is carried out according to B.11.2 and B.11.2.1 of the Statutes.

## Appendices:

1. Clinical certificate for the examination of stallions prior to the first licensing
2. Information sheet for the veterinary surgeon concerning x-rays for the first licensing
3. Declaration of ownership for the first licensing
4. Declaration relating to medical products administered (licensing)
5. Health-related selection criteria for licensing
6. Appointment of an arbitration committee for veterinary surgeons (licensing)
7. Regulations for stallion pre-selections and stallion licensing
8. List of approved foreign stallion performance tests
9. SPT Guideline for Performance Tests of Stallions